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## OCEAN ENTERPRISE

More Commercial Links Between the Old World and the New.

THE GLAMORGAN

The Pioneer of a New Line Between Little Cardiff and Giant New York.

OTHER STEAMERS BUILDING.

Welsh Aristocracy and American Democracy to Clasp Hands Across the Ocean.

STILL THEY COME

Another Marine Cable to Aid in Increasing Transatlantic Intercourse.

London, Sept. 16, 1872. During this month of September the pioneer ves-sel of a new line of steamships to New York was hed on the Clyde. The ceremony was one of no ordinary character, both as regards the distinruished persons present and the still more distin-ruished founder of this line of ships—the Most hareholder in the South Wales Atlantic Steamship of J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President of the Penn nors of christening the noble steamship. With ecoming taste and great self-possession this eauty the well-selected name of "Glamorgan, mid the plaudits of the numerous and distinguished guests. The recent accident to the Marquis of Rute prevented his personal attendance on the n, but his good wishes were present in the enterprise and strength to the link that was to bind little Wales to big America—that was to make nodest Cardiff and giant New York more intimate

is a fine, and promises to be a fast steamship, if not the fastest on the Atlantic. Report credits her with the capacity of crossing easily in nine gs, will speak louder than words. She leaves Cardiff for the city of New York early in the com ing month of October. She was designed, con-structed and completed at the "London Works," at Renfrew, Scotland, by the well-known and highly srs. W. Simons & Co., who are now building a sister vessel, shortly to follow the Glamorgan, and A third sister vessel is also being planned for the same trade, but of larger capacity, f. e., 3,000 tons. ing capacity; at the same time admirably adapted Glamorgan in a few hours after being launched had mensions:-Length between perpendiculars, 335 28 feet; gross register tonnage, 2,500 tons. Her engines, of 450 horse power, are on the high and four cylinders, two of which are 72 inches diameter and two of 36 inches diameter. The length of g tweive furnaces, fired at both These were proved before being placed on peard, as is the careful custom of Messrs. Simons to test all their work before exposing it to any possibility of a risk. The result of this proving was 100 ounds to the square inch freely. There are also auxiliary steam engines for starting purposes, for imping, mooring washing and supplying water the condensers; also an auxiliary boiler for working the winches, cranes and windlasses while in harbor or at dock.

graceful, denoting also high speed, with large buoyancy and capacity. They very much resemble the modes of the Arctic and Baltic, designed by Steers. The Glamorgan is rigged as a brig, with iron lines, masts, wire rigging and patent geared topsails. She satted with double wheel screw, steering gear, steam crane, two steam cargo winches, also a powerful steam windlass and Chadburn's signal telegraph, communicating between Captain and pilots and engineer. The internal arrangements are of the latest improvements in naval architecture and adornment.

PROVISION FOR PASSENGERS.

The accommodation on heard is for sixty first.

of the latest unprovements in naval architecture and adornment.

PROVISION FOR PASSENGERS.

The accommodation on board is for sixty first class, forty second and 100 intermediate passengers, while the space for emigrants and steerage passengers will accommodate easily 500 persons. For these, in their respective degrees, every comfort is supplied, consisting of ice houses, baths, lavatories, music saloon, and all the other apartments so necessary towards comfort during an ocean journey. The saloon is nearly amidships, so that first class passengers, being in the centre of gravity of the structure, are as free from the sea sickness, motion and noise as possible. This saloon extends from side to side of the vessel athwartships, and is fitted up in simple yet elegant style by the well-known art decorator.

Mr. Burges, of London. Piano, card tables, lounges, easy chairs, elegant tapestry and uphoistered work serve to relieve the eye of the too frequently seen dinginees of the Atlantic Ocean steamers. On the spar deck is a roomy compartment, forming an airy and well protected ante-room entrance, fitted also with lounges and reclining settees. Then there is adjoining the saloon a ladies' cabin, finished in polished maple and rosewood, with tasteful and appropriate appointments and fittings. The staterooms before and aft of the saloon are spacious and handsome, and especially well ventilated. At the stern are a spacious lavatory, bath, parcel and baggage rooms. The second class cabins are particularly roomy and convenient, and the mess room and accommodations are excellently arranged. The steerage is considered with great care as to sanitary safety and general comfort. The quarters for officers and engineers, stokers and crew are also well constructed, looking to comfort. The quarters for officers and engineers, stokers and crew are also well constructed, looking to comfort. The quarters for officers and engineers, stokers and crew are also well constructed, looking to comfort. The Glamorgan has had special attention p

nice circular marbie smoking salcon, fitted in with inice circular marbie tables, lounges and other clublike luxuries.

The Glamorgan has had special attention paid to her sanitary conveniences. An excellent surgery and dispensary are well and properly constructed, and a female ward and two hospitals are fitted up with a thought to special comfort and convenience. Each and all of these apartments are well lighted with gas made on board daily during the voyage.

OFFICERS AND PROSPECTS OF THE LINE.

This steamer is classed at the highest grade by the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry and has been constructed under the supervision of their chief surveyor, Mr. West. The captain is the well known Leyburn, formerly of the Cunard line. The chief officer is Mr. Williams and the engineer is Mr. Nicol, so well and favorably known. Cardiff is the port of departure on this side and the wharf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Jersey City, on the other. The Marquis of Bute, in addition to his enormous wealth, owns the wharf and adjacent property at Cardiff. With his distinguished enterprise and liberality he has conceded these ships the remission of all dock dues for one year, and has also granted a free supply of coal for the same period, besides other lesser privileges and perquisites.

Anxious to promote the most intimate commercial and friendly relations between America

perquisites.

Anxious to promote the most intimate commercial and friendly relations between America and Wales, this noble patron and almost founder of this line of ships is looking into other matters that may form a closer link between the old and the new country. In his endeavors he has brought together a number of eminent and wealthy gentlemen, who no longer see in commerce the "repuisive features of the commoner" that once shocked royalty and aristocracy in old Enginand.

moner" that once shocked royalty and aristocracy in old Engiand.

The distinguishing marks of these steamers will be two white bands at the top of a black funnel or smoke-stack, and the flag of the service is a crimson Prince of Wales feather on a white ground.

The constructors, Messrs. Simons, are engaged in building some remarkable steamers of 1,000 tons for the British Channel service, whose speed is to average nineteen miles per hour. They are also the constructors of the first screw ship that crossed the Atlantic with high and low pressure compound engines.

and Additional STRAMSHITS
are being constructed for the American Atlantic

THE JEWISH FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

Its Observance in This City and Else where-Origin and Object of the

The Jewish feasts come generally in a bunch in the Fall and Winter of the year. The festivities of the New Year had scarcely abated when the solemnities of the Day of Atonement came upon them. and now, when this festival has gone by, the annual This festival requires Israelites to live in tents, or booths, made of branches of trees, and in large nominally. To fulfil the requirement superficially such temporary structures are erected in the yards

for the people to sleep as well as to eat in these booths, but here this is not exacted.

RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE OF THE FEAST.

Spiritually considered the festival is intended to check the risings of pride in the heart, which might spring up from a consideration only of the improved and happy condition of the Jews in their own land and homes. They are, therefore, to be reminded year after year, by this festival, that they are still but strangers and pligr ims here, and that their real home is in another and a better world. Each of the vegetable products used in the erection of the booths has also a symbolic spiritual meaning intended to remind the people of their entire dependence upon God. Part of the liturgy of the closing day is a prayer for rain and a propitious season. It is customary during this festival to take the rolls of the law from the ark and to carry them in procession round the synagogue, which is illuminated. And, with the close of this festival, ends the Autumnal festivals of Judaism. No other month in the year contains so many and various bolidays as this month. Tishi. man should keep pace with the bounty of the Creator, and that, at this very season, when the earth is teeming with the abundance of the divine blessing, man should have it impressed upon his mind that the only return he can make for the divine layor is obedience to God's laws and love for his Creator.

- NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Your Vienna correspondent seems either to be a credulous individual or to have too little time to spare to ascertain whether the rumors that reach him are founded in fact or wholesale fabrications. These thoughts naturally suggested themselves to me on reading in the HERALD of the 16th just, his construction, or rather misconstruction, of United States Consul B. F. Peixotto's mission in Roumania. Your correspondent says:—"It is further asserted that Mr. Peixotto is one of the leading members of the Société Israelite Universelle—a secret society, presided over by one of the Rothschlias, and with headquarters at Paris. Well-Informed persons in Bucharest insist that Mr. Peixotto is heavily supplied with funds by the said society. How far these allegations are true I have no certain means of knowing." construction, or rather misconstruction, of United

allegations are true I have no certain means of knowing."

Allow me, Mr. Editor, through your valuable and truth-loving journal, to tell your correspondent that, if he had been ever so slightly acquainted with Jewish affairs, he would not have given any publicity to "allegations" so palpably false and untrue. The "Société Israelite Universelle," of which he speaks, exists only in his imagination; the man probably meant the "Alliance Israelite Universelle." If he did, he blundered again by representing the "Alliance" as a "secret society." A report of the proceedings of that organization is published every year in French and in English, and circulated in numerous copies. But your vienna correspondent has never seen a copy of those reports; if he had he would have found out that the "Alliance" is not presided over by one of the Rothschilds, but by the celebrated orator, statesman and philanthropist, Adolphe Crémieux. That Mr. Peixotto is not heavily supplied with funds by the "Alliance" is placed beyond a doubt by the frequent appeals to the charity of the American Jews in his behalf. If the "Alliance" took such good care of Mr. Peixotte the New York Congregation Adas Jeshurum would certainly not have contributed \$1,250 toward the Roumanian fund on the last day of Atonement.

This analysis of a brief paragraph of your Vienna correspondent's writing shows how logical must Roumanian fund on the last day of Atonement.
This analysis of a brief paragraph of your Vienna
correspondent's writing shows how logical must
be the conclusions drawn by him from such utterly
false "allegations." I remain yours, respectfully.
Dr. J. BONDI, Editor of the Hebrew Leader.

THE SHOOTING OF JOHN REILLY. Carrying the Pistol for Car Thieves-A Dangerous Weapon Confiscated-Rec-

ommendation by the Jury.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday morning held an inquest in the case of John Reilly, a partender, at 793 Third avenue, who was shot on Wednesday morning, full particulars of which have heretofore appeared in the HERALD. Owing to there being no fire in any part of the Coroners' office, and the rooms being cold and cheerless, the Coroner felt rooms being cold and cheeriess, the Coroner felt compelled to take his jury and witnesses into the Twenty-sixth precinct station house and conduct his examination there. Bernard Gillie, the night conductor on the Third Avenue Railroad, who accidentally shot deceased, testified that he bought the pistol from a passenger on the cars for the purpose of protecting himself against a villanous gang of pickpockets whose operations he had interfered with, and who had threatened to watch for and be revenged on him. Gillis said Reilly was one of his best friends; the shooting he deplored as much as any one could. Gillis was unable to account for the discharge of the weapon.

The pistol is known as a knuckle pistol and is very dangerous, inasmuch as the handle of the hammer is so short that it is liable to slip through the ingers and be prematurely discharged, as was the case at the shooting of Relly. The maker's name is not on the pistol, but on the frame work is stamped "My friend; patented December 26, 1868," The testimony of Sergeant Schuttz and several other witnesses showed that the occurrence was purely accidental. The matter was given to the jury, who rendered the following "That John Reilly came to his death by hem-

the jury, who rendered the following VERBICT.

"That John Reilly came to his death by hemorrhage from a pistol-shot wound of the abdomen, said pistol being accidentally discharged at the hands of Bernard Glills, at 793 Third avenue, on the 16th day of October, 1872. And, further, we consider said pistol a very dangerous one, and recommend the authorities to prohibit their use as far as rossible."

mend the authorities to prohibit their use as far as possible."
Coroner Schirmer then discharged Gillis from custody, and confiscating his pistol directed Sergeant Schultz to exhibit it to the members of the Nineteenth precinct police and then turn it over to Superintendent Keiso for inspection by the entire force of the Police Department. Doubtless dealers in firearms will be warned against selling the knpckle pistols in future.

THE NEW ORLEANS DIAMOND ROBBERY.

The Great Steamboat Conflagration of 1871 a Part of the Plot.

Billy Forrester, the Nathan Murderer, Leader of the Robber Gang.

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, Oct. 15. In the Analosacke of Saturday, September 31, ap-poared a letter from James Kenny, a noted thief, to Chief of Police Athy, in which he referred to the great Secoler diamond robbery of January 1, 1871, in New Orleans. The letter was written in October of last year, and in it Kenny alludes to havin come to this city with Billy Forrester, about three

A VISIT TO KENNY'S PRESENT QUARTERS

general and the Penitentiary contractors in particular. Being informed of the object of the visit, kenny said he was willing to tell all he knew concerbing the robbery.

Forrester in the Lead—How IT WAS DONE.

It was committed, he said, by Billy Forrester, Frank Dayne, alias Dago Frank, and Dave Cummings, who had planned the job several weeks previous. To afford them greater immunity from general observation the three burglars, the night of the robbery, hired a man to fire several boats that were moored at the landing. This was done, and in the conflagration the Thompson Dean and five other large first class steamers were totally destroyed. A steamboat fire invariably attracts an immense crowd whenever it comes off near a city, and in this instance the fire, being an unusually large and consequently exciting one, proved no exception to the general rule. Everybody was attracted to the scene, the police for several squares being ordered to the river front, thus leaving the streets comparatively deserted. Among other "beats" vacated by the men of shields and clubs was that in which Mr. Scooler's store was located. The knowledge of this fact was properly appreciated and taken advantage of by the three "guns," who, by the aid of their fools, effected an entrance to the diamond vault, and ere the first gray streaks of dawn had appeared on the horizon they quitted the store unmolested and unnoticed, with \$100,000 worth of the glittering gems in their possession. For a few days the trio kept quiet, and after dividing the spoils Billy Forrester, as stated, left New Orleans, accompanied by Kenny, for this city, where he disposed of his share through Jim Hickey. With the exception of the centre stone, sold Angelo Marre, Kenny said he did not know for certain what had been done with the "sparks."

In a subsequent conversation with Chief Athy he stand that he was certain that Forrester is sold and he had not know for certain what had been dingle of the robbery. From other sources the Chief learned of two other diamond pins

most giganuc and daring roosery to a successium conclusion, Elly Forrester is in Joliet (illinois State) Prison, serving out an unexpired term of thirteen years; Dago Frank is in Jall at Jersey City for attempted robbery of a national bank at that point, and Dave Cummings, last but by no means least in point of skill and daring, is at lib-erty, although he is wanted by the authorities.

## CANOEING.

The Canoe Club Regatta To-Day-The List of Entries-Sailing Regulations

The first annual regatta of the Canoe Club will be sailed to day in Flushing Bay. This club was or-ganized last February, at the suggestion and insti-gation of Mr. W. L. Alden, and it has now over thirty members on the rolls, owning a fleet of twenty sail. These miniature yachts have been modelled, with some slight variations, after Mr. Baden Powell's celebrated canoe Nautilus, and are the handiwork of a Greenpoint builder, named Everson. Some of the recent additions to the fleet were constructed by Jarvis, of Watkins, N. Y. They are sailing canoes, with auxiliary paddles.

The members of the club selected a day in the middle of October for this regatta, in order, if possible, to obtain sufficient wind to give a fair test of the weatherly qualities of their canvas, as drifting in light air and calms in the month of June would leave the victory to the fortunate rather than to the deserving. The rules of the club are very similar to those adopted by the New York Yacht Club, and they have evidently been very carefully drawn up with a view to prevent any

"gouging."
"BOOMING OUT BALLAST"
and other little sharp manœuvres are strictly prohibited. Another rule reads, "Floors to be kept
down and bulkheads standing," very properly preventing any gentieman from laying down inside
lis cance while sailing on the wind. The members
of the club have also seen fit to debar all animals
of the canner race from participating in the sport of the canine race from participating in the sport or taking a sail as part of the crew. This rule was evidently trained with a view to deter any sagacious and enterprising "PURP" from jumping overboard, rigged in an appropriate with of partiess and lowing the cappe in a calm

from jumping overboard, rigged in an appropriate suit of harness and towing the canoe in a calm, or dexterously hanging on to the weather rail when sailing on the wind. The Regatta Committee would, however, probably wink at this role on the application of any well-bred "purp" that came properly recommended and warranted to lie quiet as stationary baliast. The crew are also forbidden to jump overboard and tow, push or in any way propel their canoe. This rule will probably be found very necessary in the "dog days," but in the present season of the year such action would be highly improvable.

sais of a cance, rigged with a "Biding sprit," are as follows:

Luff, Leach, Head, Foot, Feet, F

| Canoe. | Concer. | Conce

# TOM C. FIELDS

The Charges Against Assemblyman Fields for Defrauding the City Government Sustained by the Supreme Court.

A Rake of \$460,000 at One Fell Swoop.

JUDGE POTTER'S OPINION.

The People of the State of New York vs. Thoms C. Fields, Impleaded with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.—This was an action brought to recover of the defendant, Thomas C. Fields, a large amount of moneys ob-York by the fraudulent and corrupt means of false obtained payment of such claims from the said Comptroller; that said moneys were obtained by statutes of the Legislature of this State, one passed May 12, 1869, chapter 876, the seventh section New York to audit, adjust and pay the ladder companies, specified, which were organized Comptroller was by said act authorized and dior sums which might be found due said members of said Fire Department, &c., on said claims as aforestock to be issued in the usual form; said stock to be years after its date, with interest. And the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York were authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax upon the estates, by law subject to taxation within said city and county, an amount sufficient to pay the annual interest and to redeem said stock at maturity.

THE COMPLAINT ALLEGES that under this provision certain claims were pre sented to the Comptroller, and were audited and adjusted and fully paid by him, amounting to \$49,277 34; that the defendant, by himself and his agents, conducted the whole business of presenting such claims, and received from the Comptroller all the moneys so paid by him, except the sum of \$245, which was paid to John Hart; that the claims so audited, adjusted and paid were the only claims which at any time, prior to a certain other act, passed in 1870, were audited, adjusted or found to be due to any person or persons under the provisions of said act of 1869, either by the Comptroller or by any other officer or person. The complaint

FURTHER ALLEGES that on the 26th April, 1870, by the seventh section of another act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to make further provision for the government of to make further provision for the government of the city of New York, "the said Comptroller was authorized and directed to pay the claims which had been found to be due to the members of the same engine companies and hook and ladder companies, under the provisions of said first-mentioned seventh section; and to raise the additional amount required for such purpose by the issue of stock of the city of New York, in like manner as provided by said first above-mentioned seventh section, and the interest and principal thereof to be raised also in the manner as the same first above-mentioned seventh section provided; that there was not at any time subsequently to the said first day of January, 1868, any just, lawful, equitable or other claim of any members or member of any of the said companies; that the said

panies; that the said

THOMAS C. FIELDS,

well knowing the premises, but falsely and corruptedly intending to defraud the public of the
moneys hereinatter next mentioned, did cause to
be made out, in writing, certain new, false and
fictitions claims, amounting in the aggregate to
the further sum of \$459,972 79, in the names of
the same persons respectively, whose pretended
claims had already been so audited, adjusted, and
fully naid as above stated, and for the same idensaid; and after the passage of the said Act of 1870, that is to say, on June 3, 1870, did present such new claims to the said Comptroller, and, as pretended assignee of the claimants in such new claims, obtained payment from him, said Comptroller, as upon such new claims, of the whole sum of money last above mentioned. That the said Thomas C. Fields was a member of the Legislature which adopted the said act of 1870, and was a promoter of said act; that before such act he had arranged and organized measures for procuring the passage of such act, and

of said act; that before such act he had arranged and organized measures for procuring the passage of such act, and

FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINING the assent, real or apparent, of said pretended claimants of such new claims respectively, to the use of their names, for the purpose of giving color to such new claims, and investing himself, said Fields, with a formal or apparent assignment from such last mentioned claimants respectively, of such new claims respectively, and did, on the said third day of June, cause himself to be recognized by said Comptroller and the Mayor of said city as such assigned, and thereby obtained the said last-mentioned sum of money, which last-mentioned sum of money arised for the purpose of such payment thereof by means of stock, as directed in said act of 1870, and sold on that occasion to bona fide purchasers. And the said plaintiffs iurther say that the said Thomas C. Fields had agreed with said pretended claimants of said new claims before the passage or promotion of said act of 1870 or any of his said acts and doings concerning the procurement of said last-mentioned sum of money, that he, the said Thomas C. Fields, should keep and retain, for his own benefit, as a reward for his agency in procuring such last-mentioned sum, one equal moiety or half part of all the said pretended new claims, and that he, the said Thomas C. Fields, did accordingly retain such half part of such last-mentioned payment or more. That ever since the last-mentioned

TRAUDULENT PAYMENT to the said Thomas C. Fields, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonaity of the city of New York, and all these several officers, if any, who might or could exercise any power or authority in the premises, have, with notice and full knowledge of such payment and of its fraudulent nature, acquiesced in and still do acquiesce in such fraudulent misapplication of the said money, and still are, collecting

Judge Potter's Opinion.

First-The complaint, in my opinion, does state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. It charges that the defendant falsely and corruptly intending to defraud the public, and by means of faise and fictitious claims obtained payment from the Comptroller of the city of New York upon such false and fraudulent claims to the amount of \$459,977 79. For the purposes of this case this charge is admitted to be true. Moneys obtained by

fraud and falsehood, by false pretences or fraudu lent representations, is recoverable by action. The first cause of demurrer is not, therefore, well taken. Second-The second cause of demurrer, that the

complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a right of action in favor of the plaintiffs, comes within the rule of our decision, in the case of The People vs. Tweed and Connolly, and not, therefore, well taken. The Comptroller of the city of New York, by the seventh section of the act of 1869, chapter 876, was created or appointed a trustee to audit, adjust and pay certain claims of certain members of engine and book and ladder companies therein specified, and was authorized and directed to talse money to pay the same, to an amount not exceeding \$60,000. In pursuance of this authority and trust, as is alleged and admitted, the said Comptroller did audit adjust, and pay from moneys obtained, by virtue of his authority, all the claims of said engine companies, &c., that had been presented; that these claims fell within the said limit of \$95,000, and were the only claims found due by the Comptroller to such companies prior to the act of 1875, hereinafter referred to. Under the provisions and limitations of the act of 1865 but about \$722.65 remained within the power of the Comptroller to andit and pay. The payment of such further sum would exhaust all his power to raise money for that object; but this sum remained to be acted upon, and the act of 1870 can be held to operate upon this balance. In 1870 the Legislature by an act, chapter 384, section 7, directed and authorized the said Comptroller to pay the claims "which have been found due" to the certain members of engine and book and ladder

nded to invest one individual with the uned power to raise money, to the extent of
ons, if he pleased, under the language emed in it, and to pay it upon claims, without
direction to audit them, when in the
act they had been expressly cautious,
only to limit his power as to the
ant, but to demand of him, officially,
diff them. Under the provisions of these two
ons of statutes the fraud alleged was commitThese two sections must be construed as
a fine part materia. and their construction is
tless to be regarded as an element in the case,
as held by Lord Hardwicke, in Wallis vs. HodBarn. Ch. Rep., 276.—"In the construction of
statutes, for the better settling of intestate the intention of the Legislature to imp burden must be explicitly and distinctly American Ed. 255. The only word in t 1870 upon which and under which this

There is no difficulty in giving full force and effect to that word, by applying it, with a common sense application, to the balance of \$722.66, which remained unpaid, or not raised, under the act of 1866. But it the Comptroller construed the statute as it is now claimed for him, or even if he actually possessed the power as now claimed, and acted possessed the power, as now claimed, and act with perfect integrity, I am unable to see that h and by the use of false and fictitious claim Moneys so fraudulently obtained are subject to b recovered back by action. Title to property not acquired by fraud. Honesty and good fait are held to be the lighter are dealers.

vidually. I think, upon the admitted facts of the case, that a right of action does exist in favor of the plaintiff, and that such facts sufficiently appear on the face of the complaint. If we are right in the views above expressed, then the third cause of demurrer, "that the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue," will fall, for the reasons given in the cases of the People vs. Tweed and Connolly; that such an action is properly brought in the name of the people. That under the first subdivision of this third cause of demurrer the interest of the people consists in their legal right as well as duty at common law to bring the action, and that no other interest is legally necessary. That under the second subdivision of this cause of demurrer there is no legal acknowledgment of the validity of the defendant's claims; and that under the third subdivision the said moneys were not paid and received by the casins; and that under the third subdivision the said moneys were not paid and received by the defendant by virtue of any power and authority conferred by the plaintins.

The result is, the order of the Special Term should be affirmed.

RUMORED INDICTMENT OF MAYOR HALL

Case-He Considers an "Omnibus" Indictment Possible-His Views on Mr. Tweed's Absence.

It was currently reported yesterday afternoon that the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Ter-miner had found an indictment against Mayor Hall, charging him with fleglect of his official duty in passing certain claims while acting as a member of the Board of Audit. The indictment, it was rumored, was found on the application of Attor-ney General Barlow and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, and further that Mayor Hall had given bail.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MAYOR.

Last evening a Herald reporter paid a visit to Mayor Hall's house in Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue, to learn who were his bondsmen and to see what information he could give as to the new indictment. The Mayor was about leaving his house on some important business when the reporter accosted him. "Come down the avenue with me," said His Honor, "and I will answer all the questions you want." The invitation being ac-cepted, the following conversation ensued: cepted, the following conversation ensued:—
REFORTER—Can you tell me anything about the new indictment which it is said has been found against you, Mayor Hall?

Mayor Hall—I have not heard the first syllable about it to-day, for I have been hard at work in the City Hall, and what you are now saying is news to me.

City Hall, and what you are now saying is news to me.

REFORTER—Then the report that you have given bail is false?

Mayor HALL—Certainly it is. With respect, however, to a new indictment, it is possible that the old ones have been rolled up together into an oundous indictment, as I myself have wished. As I have given ball already, I see no chance of my being called upon to do so again. I need not then have given ball already, I see no chance of my being called upon to do so again. I need not then have given it if I had not chosen to make a fight over the proceedings. I am indicted, as Andy Johnson was, for neglect of official duty, but I do not in the slightest fear the result of the coming investigation; on the contrary, I court inquiry into my official conduct.

REFORTER.—It is said to-day, Mr. Mayor, that Mr. Tweed is a fugitive?

Mayor Hall.—I do not think he is the man to run away. I myself have not seen him for a full year, however.

By this time Mayor Hall had reached his destina-

however.

By this time Mayor Hall had reached his destina-tion and the interview terminated.

## STEAMBOAT RACE.

From New York to Albany in Seven and a Half Hours-The Sylvan Dell Runs

Against Time.

The long-talked-of trip of the Sylvan Dell to Albany came off on Thursday. The Dell was launched early last spring, and in a very short time made for herself a reputation for speed by several times leaving the Bristol and Providence in her backwater. Thursday's experiment was made at the request of a number of the passengers of the line, who were anxious the boat should be put to a test for speed.

With twenty-eight pounds of steam she ran from

Vestry street, North River, to the Albany landing, vestry street. North River, to the Albany landing, in 7 hours and 43 minutes, thus furnishing the quickest steamboat trip on record. She averaged twenty-two miles an hour, as will be seen from the following:—Vestry street, 8.31; Yonkers, 9:17—46 minutes; Piermout, 9:40—1 hour 9 minutes; Tarrytown, 9:47—1 hour 26 minutes; Stony Point, 10:27—1 hour 56 minutes; Newburg, 11:06%—2 hours 56% minutes; Poughkeepsie, 12:11—3 hours 40 minutes; Albany, 4:14—7 hours 43 minutes. minutes.

From the above it will be seen that when she got into shallow water she lost speed at the rate of about three miles an hour.

Inspector Beiknap, Mr. McIntosh, of Pavonia ferry; Mr. Avery smith, of the Staten Island ferry; all the firm of Fletcher, Harrison & Co., and a host of old North River pilots, were among the invited guests.

QUIET PARTIALLY RESTORED.

White Men Organized and Under Arms.

Armed Bands of Negroes Prowling Around.

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, October 15. Osceola, Ark., are up to one o'clock yes morning, at which time the packet from 8 left the landing, having lain there several h taking on goods, plunder and people, who are re moving their property and families to a more settled locality. The citizens were still unde arms and in apprehension of an attack by rein prisoners, captured along the different roads south of the town by the parties who pursued the Fitz-patrick gang. Several had been brought in wounded, and, of these, all save one had been sent to their old homes, to be cared for by their friends The wounded fellow in Jail is said to have been a very bad man, who had contributed largely to ward inciting the blacks to insurrection and

gendering prejudices against the whites.

A number of Missouri people, who came in to maining in the town are now quiet and orderly, but determined to defend themselves should hostile demonstrations be made. They have placed themselves under the orders of the Sheriff, whom they obey implicitly, and the opinion is expressed that there will be no more trouble, unless a raid is attempted by bad influences from Crittenden county. county.

The country bordering along the river, belo Oscoola, is in a state of fermenting excitement, at all sorts of which rumors are current regarding ski mishes, battles, preparations for war in adjacen neighborhoods, and a squad of citizens have been considered the country of the countr

expressed a desire to move northward towar Mississippl county. All they desired was leader and word was sent them to meet at eight o'clo yesterday morning on Gibbs' farm, just back Bradley's landing, four miles south of the Critte day county line and some twelve above this cit re Celeste came by.

The Celeste has on board a couple of vicious, war-

The Celeste has on board a couple of vicious, warlike looking muskets, in tip-top order for shooting
folks, which were picked up in the road near Cottonwood Point, lifty mises below Osceola, where
they had been cast away by some of Fitzpatrick's
blacks when closely pursued by the white citizens.
The captain of the steamer gave his receipt to deliver the weapons safely to Colonel Davies, who is
the present commander of the citizens at osceola,
under orders of the acting Sheriff of the county.

As an illustration of the way things are managed
over in Crittenden and Mississippi counties and the
means used to engender ill feeling between the
blacks and whites, the following incident is related:—Some three weeks ago Lewis, who is means used to engender ill feeling between the blacks and whites, the following incident is related:—Some three weeks ago Lewis, who is a candidate for Sheriff in Crittenden, visited one of the plantations near Bradley's Landing to make a speech. The farm hands left their work and collected to listen to have harangue. He argued that a black man should not vote the same way that white landowners did. Their interests were autagonistic, he said, and the landlords were all trying to get control of the government of the State and county so as to distranchise the blacks, stop them from voting, and perhaps take their liberty from them. For this reason he desired to secure their influence, their votes, and then the office of Sheriff, being their friend first, last and all the time. This talk caused the farm owner (a geutleman from North Alabama, who only purchased a plantation over there within the past lew years) to make a talk in opposition, though it was the first political effort of his life. The planter told his workmen that Lewis was either an ignoramus who did not know of what he talked, or he was a bad man, who willully misstated the facts. He told the negroes that the American constitution had confirmed their freedom forever, as it had also enfranchised them, and the State of Arkansas could no more tamper with or prevent them exercising their rights of freemen than they could move the world. Lewis came and asked their votes to make nim Sheriff and keep him from work, make himself rich and engender idleness, trouble and torments. If he followed the plough and worked the fields as those did to whom he talked and of whom he asked votes he could grow rich by labor, as they were trying to do who asked no office but hard work. This talk placed a new complexion on the face of things. The benighted darkies were edified and at once voted thanks to their employer for the information to sell out and leave in preference to living surrounded by strife, trouble and turnoll all their days.

THE HARLEM COURT HOUSE.

## THE HARLEM COURT HOUSE.

The Commission appointed by the Senate to investigate alleged frauds in connection with the construction of the Ninth District Court House held session in the Aldermen's chamber, City Hall yesterday afternoon. Present, the Commissioners D. F. Tiemann, E. D. Burdick and H. Weissman. Mr. Ketchell conducted the investigation on the part of the Commissioners, and Judge Waterbury appeared as counsel for Senator Genet.

One of the committee stated, in a conversation before the session opened, that \$300,000 worth of lumber had been "swallowed up" in this Court House, and not more than \$100,600 worth was really

iumber had been "swallowed up" in this Court House, and not more than \$100,000 worth was really used.

From the course of the investigation yesterday it is evidently the intention of the committee to get at the amount of material which has been purchased ostensibly for the Ninth District Court House, and then, with a knowledge of what has been used, the amount of frand can be cashy arrived at. To this end some six or seven lumber dealers from Albany were examined as witnesses to testify to the sale of certain quantities of lumber to Hon. George H. Sandford, at that time (March and April, 1871) State Senator and engaged in the lumber trade, being a partner of Miller & Co., of Oneida. This number was placed on the barge Casey and shipped to John Scallon, in Manhattanville, and was intended-na was not denied-lor the Court House at Harlem. Certain papers produced by Chas. E. Stephens, of Oneida, attorney for the executix of the estate of Mr. Sandford, since deceased, showed that for this lumber was paid \$9,748-25 by Mr. Sandford, and a warrant for that amount was baside by the proper city authorities. One of the lumber dealers testified that this was a fair valuation of the property. Certain other papers were introduced sincwing that Mr. Sandford had certain relations with Mr. Genet in the matter of purchasing lumber for the Court House. But they, and indeed the entire evidence, as thus far introduced, are of no importance, save as they may hereafter be connected with something else, which the counsel for the Commissioners the bank account of Mr. McQuade, which his counsel had declined to produce at the session previous, with all the vouchers. It was arranged, after some little discussion, that the accounts should be gone over by Mr. Kutchell and McQuade's counsel in company.

The Commission then adjourned to most at two o'clock this afternoon.